NEW-YORK DAILY TERBUNE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1873-THIPLE SHEET

### Vol. XXXIII .... No. 10,146.

### THE OLD CATHOLICS.

A GREETING TO THE EVANGELICAL ALLI-

LEFTER FROM BISHOP REINKENS, AND OTHERS, IN THE NAME OF THE OLD CATHOLICS OF GER-MANY.

During the session of the second section of the Evangelical Alliance at St. Paul's Church, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff read a long letter from the Old Catholic Congress of Germany to the Alliance. In introducing the letter he said:

ducing the letter he said:

We just had an authentic history of the Old Catholic movement from one residing in the very head-quarters of the same—a movement which took its rise three years ago in a council that presents a strange contrast to this General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, the most important council ever held within the bonds of the Roman Catholic Church—a council far surpassing this Conference in hierarchic, esthetic, and ceremonial splendor, but a council convened for the purpose of proclamming the absolute sovereignty and dogmatic infallibility of the Pope, thus making what was formerly simply a private epinion of individual Catholics to be a degma of faith without which no man can be a Catholic and no man can be saved. We convene together as a free assembly; we convene together in apostolic of faith without which no man can be a Catholic and no man can be saved. We convene together as a free assembly; we convene together has a free assembly; we convene together in a postolic simplicity, we sing together the hymns of praise; we admit laity as well as clergy; we deliberate openly, and have no secret sessions; we do not endeavor to bind the conscience, but intend to stand fast ourselves by the liberty which Christ has given us, and allow others to worship with us according to the dictates of their own consciences. We proclaim the absolute sovereignty and infallibility of Jesus Christ and His Gospel. Out of that Council in Rome sprung the Old Catholic movement, which claims now the attention of the thinking and religious world, and which, perhaps, is a most important consequence of that Council as far as these consequences have yet developed themselves. This movement is headed by men who, a few years ago, were regarded in the Roman Catholic Church as the most distinguished of Roman Catholic scholars and opponents of Protestantism. This movement embraces a vast amount of learning. A amilar movement sprung up in Switzerland, under the lead of Père Hyacinthe, and, if it were not for the recent alienation of France from Germany, it would have apread in France, which was always distinguished for its Liberal Catholicism. Now, in view of the importance of that movement it was considered altogether right and proper that the opportunity should be given for the hearing of this topic in the Conference here. The Old Catholics have made a half approach to Protestantism; why should we not extend the hand of sympatay to them? [Applause.] Many Protestant churches have been opened to them in Germany in their present distress, until they have churches of their own. Why should we not open our churches to them on this occasion? [Applause.] They have been greated already by a branch Alliance which held its sessions in 1871 in Geneva, and in its name the distinguished Dr. Merle d'Aubigne wrote there a friendly letter of gr

and sympathy to them. That was the last work of his life.

When I was in Europe in 1871 as a delegate from the American Branch of the Alliance, I secured the attendance of Pere Hyacinthe, and when I was last Sammer at Bonn with the leaders of Old Cathoheism there, I told them we would be very glad on this occasion to treat them as honorable guests in the same way in which they had invited to their second Congress at Cologne distinguished divines and theologians from the Protestant Churches of Germany, Enzland, and America.

That is, we would not at all regard them as members of the Alliance; we would not commit them to our Protestantism or compromise them in any way. Nor would we, on the other hand, commit this Alliance to their Old Catholicism. But we mean to expend to thora an opportunity of giving us anthensic information concerning the origin, progress, and mans of the Old Catholic movement, and at the same which they would have an opportunity to see on this occasion, as they could not in the old world. They received the invitation most kindly, and they were all ready to accept if circumstances admitted. [Appliance]. Prof. von Schulte, the learned lay this occasion, as they could not in the old world. They received the invitation most kindly, and they were all ready to accept if circumstances admitted. [Applause.] Prof. von Schulte, the learned lay leader of the movement, said he would come himself, but he had to preside over the Old Cathelic Congress, the third that was held only three weeks ago at Constance, Switzerland, where, four hundred years ago, another Conference was held to proclaim the superiority of the Council over the power of the Pope, and yet burning John Huss, the forerunner of Protestantism. Bishop kemkeus was just about being ordained and clothed with a heavy load of responsibility. Professors Huber and Friedrich of Munich had already resolved to visit our Conference, when the cholera interfered. Pere Hyacinthe [applause], who had intended to come originally, finds it impossible now, owing to personal difficulties and to his urgent duties in Geneva. But being prevented from coming here personally, the Catholic Congress, which adjourned a few weeks ago, sent the following document to this Alhance. [Applause.] It is in response to our invitation. It is important in its character. It has been translated from the German, and, as it is rether load of the property of the little with how. It has been translated from the German, and, as it is rather long, I shall not read it in full. It will, how-ver, be published in full in THE THIBUNE. [Great applause.]

Parts of the following document were then read from proofs furnished from The Tribune office. The document was translated from the original German by TRIBUNE reporters, and is the only authorized or correct copy published.

THE LETTER OF THE OLD CATHOLICS. The President of last year's Cologne Congress received the petition presented through the Rev. Dr. Schaff, proposing to the Old Catholic Congress to send three delegates to the sixth International General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, to be held in the City of New-York from the 2d to the 12th of October, and commission them " to communicate to the Christian public of America authentic information concerning the origin, progress, and aims of the Old Catholic movement." He therefore submitted it reform will be far more efficient if we proceed with to the Synodical representation of the Old Catholics of the German Empire. The President had first taken pains to fix upon a number of gentlemen who, , by their social position and standing in the movement, as also by their linguistic and other attainments, were fit to be proposed to the Congress as delegates. Unfortunately, various reasons, partly of a personal nature and partly relating to the circomstances of the time, especially the ravages of the cholera in several parts of Germany, compelled them to decline the mission. The President himself, for personal reasons, could not assume the charge. In consequence, the Conference had to forego the idea of sending delegates, and content itself with passing an unanimous resolution to address through the President a letter to the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance thanking them for the friendly invitation and for the kind and generous manner in which the visit of the delegates would have been facilitated. We also express our sincere pleasure at the testimony this invitation renders to the great and unchangeable purpose originally expressed by us, and to our endeavor to reunite all Christian confessions into one great Church of Christ, in which any particular church, though united as far as essential doctrines are concerned, may still preserve all other peculiarities corresponding to its national character. its historical culture, and its political and social

With regard to authentic information touching the origin, progress, and aims of our movement we need say but little after the publication of the Munich Pentecostal programme of 1871, and the resolutions and declarations of both of the Old Catholic Congresses, at Munich in 1871, and at Cologne in 1872.

We, therefore, propose to give you a brief sketch of our movement. For a long time there had been a large number of thinking Christians, especially among the representatives of theological science. ecclesiastical law, history, and philosophy, who perceived that the Roman Curia had adopted a plan which tended to the annihilation of spiritual liberty in all branches of knowledge, to the overthrow of the independence of bishops, the absolute centralization of church government by the destruction of all national and territorial peculiarities in individual churches; in short, to the absolute soverwas known that the ideas of Gregory VII. and Bonipace VIII. were exclusively followed by the clergy, and that every seeming concession to the exigencies and that every seeming concession to the exigencies of the times was due to the fact that Rome could not yet openly come forward with its real plans. Up to

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the last hour a return was thought possible, and it | we are in intimate communication with that portion | THE NEW-YORK LIBERALS. The so-called Catholic Literary Congress, held at Munich, Sept. 28-Oct. 1, 1883, openly expressed this endeavor. The conduct of the Curia, reforms have already been begun, such however, prevented such meetings, and the Syllabus science, it broke out into a general and declared war immediately after the announcement, in St. Peter's Church-Dec. 8, 1869-of the opening of the Œcumenical Council, when the designs of Rome, and of the Jesuits who directed them, became known. The Vatican decrees of July 18th, 1870, made this contest an open one.

First of all we have those decrees which pronounce in direct and violent terms the Infallibility of the Pope and his universal episcopate; but which from a logical inference include the Pope's absolute control of the conscience, mode of life, and rights of individuals as well as of nations. This is our pleaand the reason for our movement, because, after the publication of those decrees, it became impossible for any one who desired to continue in Christ's word and give evidence to the truth to remain silent without renouncing the hope of progress. It has also become clear that these decrees had the sole object of sanctioning a system practically called into life 300 years ago; declaring Jesuitism to be identical with Christianity, Romanism with Catholicism, and Ultramontanism with Christian policy, and giving to this whole system an immovable foundation under the mask of divine revelation. Should the decrees of July 18, 1870, be recalled in the same solemn and precise manner in which they have been promulgated, Carialism would be destroyed, and that Reform of the Church would be begun which we are now striving for. In that case only could we reënter into relations with Rome. Therefore we may acknowledge in principle the primacy of Rome as an historical institution in the same sense as the aucient undivided Christian Church acknowledged it.

We hope and strive for the restoration of the unity of the Christian Church. We frankly acknowledge that no branch of it has exclusive truth. We hold fast to the ultimate view that upon the foundation of the Gospel and the doctrines of the Church grounded upon it, and upon the foundation of the ancient, undivided Church, a unification of all Christian forms of religion will be possible through a really Œcumenteal Council. This is our object and intention in the movement which has led us into close relations with the Evangelical, the Anglican, the Anglo-American, Russian, and Greek Churches. We know that this goal cannot easily be reached, but we see the primary evidences of success in the circomstance that a truly Christian communion has already taken place between ourselves and other Christian believers. Therefore we seize with joy the hand of fellowship you have extended to us, and beg you henceforth to tread a single path with us wherein all can walk alike.

In order that the work of the formation of a single Church of Christ should become an established fact, every individual Christian creed must east off everything which has been introduced by men, and re store that discipline and those rules which rest upon the foundation which Christ the Lord laid, and which meets the just requirements of the different nations, and of the age. This it is our intention and task to perform for the Catholic Church. We wish to cleanse it from the stains of a depravity which has gradually increased for more than a thousand years. All that Roman domination has created through custom which has crept in hartful to true Christian vitality must be east out; instead of justification by works, the justification by faith; instead of bypocritical bigotry, a pure Christian life must be brought into its belief and conduct; the deterioration of the constitution of the Church into an instrument of the hierarchy and of the Roman bishop must be prevented by the introduction of the rules which guarantee to the congregations their fullest rights, to the lowest as well as to the highest; in short, a system of discipline must be introduced in which true Christian earnestness and Christian morality united with Christian love constitute the end, not a blind subjection of the individual or of all to the flat of a class or of a single man; in brief, we wish to reform the Church in such a manner that it shall become a fellowship in love. in belief, and in the works of all who believe in Jesus Christ as the Son of God, and as the Savior who alone has been and still is our Mediator.

Great changes will be necessary to attain this end. It can only be reached by reflection and a wise choice of ways and means. Therefore we were not disconcerted at the irony of those who said, "You only reject the infallibility of the Pope; you wish to retain all the other absurdifies." We have overcome the desire that existed among ourselves for sudden change, since we have all come to the belief that the prejudices and ideas in which successive generations have been educated cannot be destroyed in a single night. It has become manifest to all of us that our deliberation.because experience will then teach us to detect in the good we introduce the shadow of evil. We may contend, without vanity and without being accused of exaggeration, that no religious movement which does not aim at the destruction but at the amelioration of the existing state of things, which has to rely upon its own efforts, which has hitherto enjoyed no assistance from the State, but on the contrary has had great obstacles laid in its way, which occurs in an age when on the one hand indifference and materialism, and on the other fanaticism and political influence predominate in all classes of society, has been so successful in so short a time, whether, we consider its proportions or internal results, either in the domain of the law or that of life.

On Sept. 22, 1871, it was determined in Munich to organize regular congregations, and thus to provide for the spiritual wants of souls. To-day the Old Catholic Church numbers in the German Empire nearly 100 congregations; (in Baden, 27) congregations; in Bavaria, 33 congregations; in Hesse, 2 congregations; in Prussia, 22 congregations: 1 Congregation in Birkenfeld, &c.) In these congregations over 5,000 members are enrolled. If despite the difficulties and inconveniences which many suffer from openly joining an Old Catholic congregation, and in spite of the want of churches and other means of grace, such a result has been already reached, we may boldly hope for far greater successes as soon as our Church has been recognized by the State. Over 40 priests, of whom six have joined us in the course of this year, labor for the salvation of souls. They will also have accessions. Six young men next Winter will study Old Catholic theology in the University of Bonn. In many places, the friendship of our Evangelical brethren has rendered regular worship possible in Evangelical churches; in others, the authorities or the Government have granted us churches. In Austria, in Switzerland, in France. Italy and Spain our movement meets with a response If we look at the internal results they are equally encouraging. By the choice of the clergy and the congregations on June 4, 1873, Joseph Hubert Reinkens, Professor of Theology at Breslau, was elected Old Catholic bishop. His inclosed pastoral letter furnishes an evidence that the episcopal office will be carried out in the grue

was attempted to effect it upon the domain of of the whole Church formerly united under Rome science, and then prepare the ground for further which does not submit itself to Papal absolutism and stands fast by the rights as perhaps are enjoyed by no branch of the Christian plainly forbade them. While the struggle which had | Church. We have simply abandoned the abuses of lasted so long was continued quietly in the realm of | the adoration of saints, especially the exaggerated devotion to the " Holy Mother," and of absolution, We have done away with the abuse of scapularies, medals, and such like. The payment of money for the reading of masses and public prayers has been abandoned. The national language has practically been generally adopted in the Church service, and so far in the giving of the sacrament as it was possible to do without changing the generally accepted doctrine of the Latin Church. The inclosed provisional rules which were adopted in Cologue, June 3, 1873, have already admitted laymen to a certain authority in the government of the Church, an authority which in all its conditions is thoroughly in keeping with the rules and customs of the ancient Church of the first centuries, and lacks nothing to those which would appear desirable in our progressive age. "If the proposition for a set of rules for synods and congregations should be accepted, as it doubtless will be by the Congress at Constance and by the first synod, we shall possess a constitution which will probably be of such an excellent character that it will be ardently desired by most of our Evangelical brethren in Germany. A Catholic synod, composed of a bishop of priests, and of laymen, indicates a reform in the Church which only a few years ago would have appeared impossible. We have written out a constitution which seems to us essential, and which is as fol-

lows: The Episcopal office is to be the leading on The functions of bishops and priests are to dissemnate the truths of salvation and proclaim the

Word of God. All believers are to cooperate in a legal and orderly manner.

Thus we hope to replace the reign of arbitrariness and centralized absolutism by laws which coincide with the spirit of love and unity, in which the ommunion of believers should be guided.

We close with the expression of our wish that your conference may succeed in bringing about an active, close union between members of the different branches of the Evangelical Church, and with another wish both for you and for ourselves that the bond of mutual leve may be drawn ever closer, that we may found institutions fitted to prepare the way for the reconciliation of all Christian creeds, and to lead to that object unto which we should all strive, that under one Shepherd, under the Lord Jesus Christ, the members of His Holy Church may form a single flock.

May God grant this, and may His blessing be upon

In the name of the Congress of the Old Catholics of Germany, we sign ourselves.

Constance, Sept. 12, 1873.

JOSEPH HUBERT REINKENS, Bishop. Dr. Von Schulte, Privy Councilor and Professor

Bonn, President. Dr. C. A. Cornelius, First Vice-President. Dr. AUGUSTINE KELLER, Second Vice-President.

### NO ORGANIC UNITY IN AN ALLIANCE. A LETTER FROM FATHER HYACINTHE.

GENEVA, Sept. 9, 1873. To the Members of the Evangelical Alliance at New-York. GENTLEMEN: When I accepted, now more than a year ago, the invitation which your Committee did me the honor to send me, for the meeting of the egotism must be removed. Every institution and Evangelical Alifance, I could not conjecture the obstacles which would check the execution of my promise. While suffering from the sacrifice which they impose upon me now, I do not regret these obstacles, for concern a new development of a reform, to which is attached, in my opinion, the salvation of the Catholic Church. In confiding to me a task much beyond my individual powers, but which He will aid me, I trust, to perform, God has imposed upon me duties which take procedence of all others. Will you excuse me then gentiemen, if in heart alone I John you! By its warm impuses my whole being goes out to you. For a long time aircady I have counted rriends among your ranks; indeed, I can call you all by that mame, for, united by faith in the same Carlst, the only Son of God, and the Redeemer of men, you are laboring to bring together, on a common ground, the different Christian confessions, which have been so soldly, and, whill now, so bremediably separated. My ambilion I confess to still concern a new development of a reform, to which is at-

atis of the carticular work in which I am laboring at neva, and which you wish to bonor with your sympa-tic interest, besides this work is sufficiently known you through the press. I venture to count, at need, in the R. v. Pastor, Frank Coulin (who will deliver to rept, reniemen, with the renewed expression of my poly-felt regrets, that also of my most respectful and ectionately-devoted regards, in our common Master I Saylor.

## BOATING AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 .- In the lamateur regata which opened here to-day, Geo. S. Walsh of the Hariem Rowing Club was judge, and James Watson umpire. The course was from Fall's Bridge to Rockland Landing, a distance of 1; miles. Of four-oared shells the Landing, a distance of 1; miles. Of four-oard she is the Anticostians of Washington, and the Friendships of New-York were entered for the first race, which was won by the Anticostians. Time—9 minutes of sec. The Friendships, while in the lead, ran into a canal boat, and the crew were thrown into the water. They picked themselves up, but were toe late to contest the rest of the course. In the second race, for four-oard shells, ine Vespers, the Quaker Citys, and the Crescents, all of this city, entered. The

## THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The entries for the ocean yacht race tothe anchorage off Owl's Head, New-York Harbor, to and around the lightship on Five Fathenn Bank, Cape May, and back to Sandy Hook Lightship. The cup and purses presented by Commodora Hennelt are as follows: A \$1,000 cmp for yachts; a \$1,000 purse for working schoon-ers, pilot boats, and yachts; 230 additional for the first yessel of each class arriving. No one class is to take morrow closed at noon yesterday. The course is from

			-
e than one prize.	The entries	are as follows:	
The second secon	Mr. of all all all all all all all all all al		
Names.	Tonnage.	Owners.	
Enchantress	276.16	J. F. Lonbat.	
Atares	994.77	A. C. Mingaignid.	
en.	80 10	T. C. P. Bradburst.	
Cito.,	n Diliko me	T. B. Asten.	
Atalants	. 145.41		
Dreadnought	. 240.90	A. B. Stockwell	
	PILOT BOAT.		
Widgeon, No. 10	105.09	N. Y. Pileta.	
Here No L.	133.04	N. T. Pilota.	
Jan W. Elwell, No. 7.	165.00		
Thus L. Kegus, No. 1.			
Edmand Blunt, No. 2.		N. Y. Pilots.	
Mary Fish, No. 4		N. J. Pilota.	
WOM	KING SCHOON	ENA.	
W. H. Van Name	. 180.00	W. H. Van Name.	
Reinieer	. 140.00	Capt. Howard.	
Sharn Shooter	. 120.00	J. M. Crossman.	
Walles Blackfood	80.00	W C Rosers & Ca.	
	s than one pitze,  Nomes,  Enriantress  Alaris  Che,  Che,  Era  Atalant  Dreadnought  Widgeon, No. 10  Hope, No. 1.  Jan, W. Ewell, No. 7  Thus, L. Nogre, No. 1  Edmand Blant, No. 2.  Mary Fish, No. 4.  W. H. Van Name  Rainleer,  Sharp Shoeler.	Chan one prize, The entries   Incars   Names   Tourses   Tourses   Earlandres   276.16   Alarm   225.77   Che.   50.18   Erz.   77.50   Atabata   145.41   Dreadmought   240.90   Pitor Boat   Widgeon, No. 1   133.04   Jas. W. Elwell, No. 7   165.09   Thus, I. Segus, No. 1   Edmand Bint, No. 2   Mary Fals, No. 4   Working scales   W. H. Van Name   180.00   Raimiser   140.00   Sharp Shoeter   120.00   Chapt Shoeter   1	Nomes   Townse   Owners

The Right Rev. George M. Randall, the first bishop of the Episcopal Church who officiated in Color ado, and who died recently in Denver, traveled annually over the cnire diocese, which was 1,300 miles long, and established many churches during his ministry therein. The O'Donoghue, the representative of Tra-

lee in the British House of Commons, recently visited nis constituency, and having offended the electors by his opposition to Home Rule, could not get a hearing. The manuscript speech which he thereupon handed to the reporters began. "The reception which you have given me to-day is the most cheering event of my poli-ical life."

There will be some curiosity here to learn to

STATE CONVENTION AT ELMIRA THE ATTENDANCE NOT LARGE-ABLE ADDRESSES FROM MESSES. COCHRANE AND CONKLING-FREE SPEECH ON ALL POINTS-THE BEST PLATFORM

OF THE THREE-A COMPOSITE TICKET AND ITS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ELMIRA, Oct. 8.—The Convention to-day was not o large as either of those held at Utica in the past fortnight, but there are some advantages in small conventions. There is more room at hotels, less confusion, easier access to the bar for thirsty souls, fewer conflicting rumers about candidates and platforms, and the Convention itself is more easily handled by the able and distinguished personages who assume that function. This has been a snug little gathering, with somewhere

in the neighborhood of 125 delegates taking part in the proceedings. It needs no argument to show that 125 are a good many people, particularly when they have no ambitions to gratify or selfish ends to serve, and have constituencies behind them. There is good reason to believe that these delegates constituencies-the same reason there was for believing that an indigent person lately deceased left a large property, to wit: because he did not take any with him. There were no noisy crowds following these delegates around, and no contested scats, or any nonsense of that sort. There was plenty of room to swing a cat, and it was quiet enough almost anywhere around here to allow a Committee on Resolutions to meditate profoundly and discuss matters seriously, without danger of being interrupted or disturbed. What the Convention lacked in numbers, it made up in respect, ability, enthusiasm, and

I have never known so small a convention with so much to say, and so eager to say it immediately. The delegates all had something on their minds, and the main object of most of them was to get rid of it. Patient audiences are, I suspect, a rarity with them, and so they made the most of this one. Every man had his own proper views upon a great variety of subjects, and every one felt the importance of presenting them to the Conven-The result was a sort of hubbub that may be described as the surly young man did his breakfast-"a little apple-sass and a darned lot of jaw." The speeches of Gen. Cochrane and Col. Conkling, at the opening, were able and well considered, and were received with enthusiasm. From the moment of the opening of business, however, the lack of party organization and machinery was strikingly apparent. Everybody who had motions was anxious to get them before the Convention and into the platform, and it never takes more than two or three impracticables with hobbies to get a conven-

During a portion of the proceedings the body was a kind of organized porcupine, every man bristling with points of order. The wonder is that they ever got through, but they had free speech to their hearts content, and everybody said his say, which was just as well, perhaps, as if they had been managed and gagged, and under the direction of a ring had gone along smoothly and harmoniously. The resolutions are on the whole the best of the three sets adopted this year. With nothing to lose and nothing to risk, the Convention was not deterred by any consideration of expediency or fear of consequences to the party, from outspoken, bold and moral utterances upon current issues. The ticket is flavored pretty strongly with Democracy, but there was a general feeling-very foolish, indeed, but entirely natural-that as the Republican Convention had gone out of its way to insult them they could not be expected to take up more than two of the candidates of that party. The view is a narrow one, but in the present constitution of human nature and of political parties not unnatural. Some of the delegates are confident of electing the ticket nominated, but I judge that the feeling is not universal. WHY WILLERS WAS NOMINATED INSTEAD OF THAYER

-GOV. FENTON'S ADSENCE-ACTION OF THE STATE | and addressed the Convention as follows:

COMMITTEE. ELMIRA, Oct. 8 .- With the exception of the the nominees are the same as telegraphed last evening, The reasons for taking Willers instead of Thayer were various. In the first place, thedelegate from Rensselser, Mr. Hasbrouck, assured the Convention that the Liberal Republicans of his district, in which Thayer resided, did not want him for a candidate, and that he could not poll the full vete of his own party in his own town, to say nothing of other parties ing the ticket with an Administration Republican after the needless insult that the Liberals had received from the Convention of that party, and, in the third place, it was urged that the election of Thayer would leave the Canal Board in the hands of the Republican Canal Ring. In integrity and fitness for the office of Secre tary of State, it is conceded that Willers as unobjectionable as Thayer. There were few members of were desirous of nominating a clean independent ticket, while a few others were opposed to selecting any of the candidates from the Administration ticket, but since the adjournment of the Convention all the delegates express the meelves satisfied with the result.

The reason assigned for the absence of Gov. Fenton from the Convention is that he was detained in Washington by pressing business. Owing to the bad weather of the last two days and the out-of-the-way location of Elmira, the attendance of delegates was not as large as was expected, several Assembly Districts not being represented at ail. The total fnumber of delegates who reported themselves at the rooms of the State Committee was 136. The new State Committee held at meeting at the Rathbun House this evening, and reflected Gen. Clark Bell, Treasurer. The Chairman was authorized to appoint the Executive Committee, and it was decided to iold an adjourned meeting of the State Committee in New-York, Oct. 23.

REGULAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS. ADDRESSES OF GEN. COCHRANE AND COL. CONKLING -APPOINTMENT OF A STATE COMMITTEE-THE

PLATFORM AND THE TICKET. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCE-]

ELMIRA, Oct. 8.-There were 132 delegates present this morning at the opening of the State Liberal Convention. At 10 o'clock John Cochrane, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order and delivered an address as follows:

GEN. COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to introduce with a few words my official duty of calling the Convention to order. You have assembled at a critical time in the history of the country. Violation of the National Constitution and its safe-

guards; the remission of a reconstructed and independent State to a condition little short of military vassalage, monopoly, the creature of special legislation, strangling competition, and laying unequal burdens on different classes of citizens; and a government that belongs to the people, at the disposal of Federal office-holders; though just themes of public complaint, are not the full though just themes of public companit, are not the full burden of the public misfortune. We are fallen on evil. days. Peculation, exceptional in the past, is the rule of the present. Not alone the Executive of the laws is chargeable with their breach; the reproach reaches nis numblest subordinate. The public service, through all its grades, is infected with the lust of plunder. Even our law-makers have been seized with it; and the last sanctuary of public faith was recklessly invaded when Congress, with their President accomplice, clutched from the national treasury over a million of uncarned salaries. Public without is stricken at its source. A lamentable license impresses and distorts all classes alike, and the whole body politic is shriveling in the contagion. Where shall the remedy be found! Surely not with either of the two great parties of the day. The one—the Republican, is guided by the hands most entangled with malefactions; and the other—the Democratic, is believed to be inadequate to the task. The remedy obviously is with the honest men in both parties—men, who now that public issues no longer divide them, may be disposed to subordinate the prejudices of faction to the general welfare. To them we appeal. We urge I them by the condition of the country, and by their sense burden of the public misfortune. We are fallen on evil.

of public virtue. They should not suffer mere questions of personal merit and demerit to expanst their action of personal merit and demerit to exhaust their actions within party lines.

They need not be told that parties have often proved.

of personal merit and demerit to exhaust their action within party lines.

They need not be told that parties have often proved the public bane. Their dissensions are hastening into obliviou every sentiment of patriotism. With no dissinguisable difference of principle, they are even now summoning their retainers to a strife for nothing but public disorder. From the servants, they aspire to be the masters of the people. Their aspirations are born and led of Federal patronage. The danger to public liberty from this source will, it is to be feared, disappear only with their defeat—an event attended with little difficulty whenever the limitation of the President's office to a single term will have reduced party patronage within the same bound. Their sustaining principle within the same bound. Their sustaining principle withdrawn, there will be hope for their more frequent change in the future. At the present, their inadequacy to pressing exigencies, and their mischievous agency are equally confessed. Even the vensity of their decay is not more calamitous than the success with which they are exhausting the energies of the country. Corporations in the interest of centralized capital have been enabled by party legislation to stize and mercitessly hold the hands of labor in the gripe of vast monopolies. Competition, which intoes the line and adjusts the equipous of the entire structure of frade, has been very nearly paralyzed; and the industries which create national wealth are gradually sinking in subjection to corporate bodies clothed by unjust laws with the exclusive power of distributing the national products. A question of more formitable proportions never engaged the attention of a people. Every value, whether the produce of the field, the forest, or the shop, being largely composed of the labor of transportation, it behaves that no monopoly-favoring law suall empower the certier to deprive the produce, whether farmer or mechanic, of the fair return for his labor, by excerting from him, for freighting his commodi

Government.

Of cognate interest is the attainment of a line of interior commercial transportation at once the cheapest and most expeditions. The rival forces of State and Canadian competition, unrestrained by the fetters of monopoly, are budding sharply for the carrying trade of the West. The unequaled geographical advantages of New-York long secured to her the supremacy. But the narrow-minded practitioners of sordid party politics closed the gate opened wide by the genius of De Wits Chinton for the passage of Western produce to the sea, and the canals of New-York, once the gorged reservoirs of State prosperity and wealth, are occupied now by corrupt hirelings, with their dirty scramble for the punner of office. If not irrepressible indignation, at least ordinary prudence, dictates that these channels should at once be cleansed of their official filth, and be prepared, either they or others, of dimensions ample for the inrgest freight, and convenient for its cheapest and most expeditions framst.

It is impossible, gentlemen, to regard without concern the monetary condition of the country. The disorders of the currency—currency but measuring values—are inferable from the precipitation of financial disaster at a period when every material value was prosperously sectioned. The faiture of the banks as fiscal accepts to Of cognate interest is the attainment of a line of inte

of the currency-currency but measuring values—are inferable from the precipitation of financial disaster at a period when every material value was prosperously sustained. The failure of the banks as fiscal agents to discharge their full obligations to the public, was the matural sequence. It is unquestionably true that the himancial convulsion is traceable to the multifarious railroad projects by which the currency supply was improperly absorbed. The refusal of the Administration to gratify the railroad speculators with fresh issues of legal tender notes, though in the strict line of its duty, does not militate its error in having previously inflated the currency with an issue of six millions indirectly for their relief. This was the opening act in their career of financial profugacy, since culminated in their ruin. For Government thus to interfere, at the clamor of the succurator and the borrower, is palpably to vanchasfor succor to the debtor against the interests of the creditor by distarbing the equities of every existing contract and deranging every existing value in the country. Until the question of currency shall be directed by the same laws which govern questions relating to all other commodities, corrupt speculators will continue periodically their raids upon a, defenseless and paniestricken market.

A people whose rulers riot unrebuked in the affuence of plunder are notoriously unworthy of benefi-

periodically their rains upon a decenseless and panestricken market.

A people whose rulers riot unrebuked in the affluence of plunder are notoriously unworthy of beneflcent government. Let us then make record here of our
abhorrence of all the tribe of Credit Mobillers,
inscreased Saiarles, and Back Pay Grabs, and denounce
them to present execration, and their impenitent peopeicators to the avenging future. Relying on the intelligence and virtue of the people, and on a Providence that
shapes their affairs, to the standard of imperishable
trutt, we may expect that a constant purpose and unremitting effort will ultimately attain to the discomfluer of
their enemics, and the establishment of their true representatives in the public rule. Then, pledving our exertions to this end, let us invite our fellow-citizens to union
and colopration, on the platform of just and impartial and cooperation, on the platform of just and impartial laws, of pure and economical government, administered by capable, faithful, and true men.

At the conclusion of Gen. Cochrane's address Charles Hughes of Washington nominated for President of the Convention Col. F. A. Conkling of New-York, whom he eulogized very highly, concluding by allading to him as "a statesman, a soldier, and a reformer." The nomination was received with hearty applause and carried upanimously. Charles Hughes and Moore Wolfe of New-York were appointed to conduct Col. Conkling to the He was received with another round of applause,

ADDRESS OF COL. CONKLING. GENTLEMEN: Representing as you do the original Restruggles, when such men as Horace Greeley. James S. Campbell, and William Cuetis Noyes were its standard bearers. I esteem it no ordinary compliment to be chosen to preside over your deliberations. The Republican party came into existence at the back or caprice of any set of men. It was inspired by a great vital principle. The conviction had been burned deep into the minds and hearts of thoughful men all

over the free States, that the country, though spanning 40° of latitude and 100° of longitude, was not large enough for Freedom and Slavery to coexist within its borders. These men gathered in their churches and public halls, in the groves and on the broad practics, declaring their independence of old party associations, that they all, Whigs and Democrats alike, might cooperate in resisting the agpressions of the slave power. "They who think alike should act together," proclaimed the Republican State Convention of New-York in 1855. The men who adopted Seward's gospel of a higher law, and they who had, in 1848, at Buffalo, thundered forth the declaration that Congress can no more make a slave than make a king," united as a single political organization, made the Jeffersonian presolutions of 1798 a part of their plat form, and from that day forth fought as one man to redeem the country from centralization and wrongly exercised Federal authority. Then Chase and Hale, Summer and Giddings, Trumbull and Schurz were spokesmen of the Republican party; but the present leaders and office-holders of the Grant party were not with us. We believed that we were right, and we contested the ground inch by inch. In John Cochrane, Chairman; S. C. Taber, Secretary, and 1856 we took the field and all but placed our candidate in the Presidential chair. State wheeled into our ranks; Senator after Senator was dismissed from his seat in Washington to give place was dismissed from his seat in Washington to give place to men of the new party. Banks and Pennington were made Speakers of the House of Representatives to attest the Republican supremacy. Kansas was delivered from the rale and contamination of Slavery. Finally, to 1889, Abraham Lincoln was elected President. Then came the fearful stroggie for national existence. With Seward and Chase and Stanton in the Cabinet, with Summer and Trumbuil in the Senate, and a million brave soldiers in the field, the integrity of the republic was maintained.

was maintained.

Such was the glorious record which our people and our party had made. The words of Abraham Loncoln were made good; and the verdict was rendered by arms as well as by ballots, that "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perisa from the earth."

as well as by ballots, that "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perisa from the earth."

Unhappily in the progress of that mighty strungle in srms was laid the foundation of other and tar-ceaching troubles for the country. When the war began a horde of unscrupulous and desperate men from the New-England States, from this State, and from Pennsylvania, were enabled, by the aid and facilities afforded through their representatives at Washington, to secure a large majority of the lucrative contracts which were given out for arms and supplies. The scandalous manner in which many of these contracts were executed has not yet been forgotten, and shoddy clothing and shoddy blankets have passed into a proverb.

The unexampled profits obtained by these contractorss afforded them the means to invest heavily in the bonds of the Government, then selling at from 30 to 60 cents on the dollar of their present value. So acquired, these bonds must be paid, with accruing interest, by the people of the great West and of the Middle and Southern States, at par in gold. Their express exemption by law from taxation, while it enhanced the exorbitant gains of the holders, has led to the derangement of the finances of the States as well as of municipal corporations, and has been the source of untold fraud and villainy. They were purchased with an irredeemable paper currency, which, at the time, had only a nominal value, but which, under an unconstitutional legal tender act, the Government forced the people to accept in payment of their just dues. Yet the Government has steadily refused to take this currency from the people in payment of its own taxes, at the same time compelling them to sell it at an enormous sacrifice for gold, in order to redeem the very bonds which the dishonered paper had been issued to purchase. But this is not all. The bondholders, by legislation crafnily devised in their favor, next obtained control of the national banking system. This accomplished, they found but little difficui

See Beventh Pas-

# EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

# THREE SESSIONS FULLY ATTENDED.

IGOROUS ATTACKS ON ROMAN CATHOLICISM-CHARITABLE MESSAGES FROM THE OLD CATHO-LICS OF EUROPE-PAPERS READ BY PROF. DOR-NER, PROF. HITCHCOCK, THE REV. GEORGE KRAPT, PROF. C. PRONIER, THE REV. R. S. STORRS, THE ET. REV. GEORGE D. COMMINGS, THE REV. GEORGE P. FISHER, THE REV. T. LOR-RIAUX, THE REV. FRANK COULIN, AND PRESI-DENT ALVAH HOVEY OF THE NEWTON THEO-LOGICAL SEMINARY.

Three sections of the Evangelical Alliance were held yesterday merning. In the aftermen the delegates to the Conference rode to Brooklyn and Greenwood Cemetery, and in the evening dired at the Academy of Music, where, also, a public meeting was held. A full report of this meeting will be found in other columns of THE TRIBUNE. Not properly a part of the proceedings of the Alliance, the report has been published separately from the full report of the regular proceedings, to be rad below. Sermons were also delivered in three of the New-York churches by foreign delegatos, but lack of space forbids more than this mention of them.

The First Section of the Alliance met at Association Hall at 10 o'clock, and four important papers were read on the general topic of " Popery since the Vatican Council-Ultramontanism." The first two were by Professors J. A. Dorner, D. D., of the University of Berlin, and Roswell D. Hitcheock, D. D., LL.D., of the Union Theological Seminary of New-York, on "The Dogma of Infallibility as promulgated by the Vatican Council-Nominal Protest-antism." Both papers are published in full below. The second discourse was upon the "Revival of Popery in France-Pilgrimages, &c.," which was delivered impromptu by the Rev. George Fisch, D. D., of Paris. Although spoken with a strong French accent, the speech was taken in short-hand by Tust TRIBUNE reporters, and is given in full. The fourth paper was by the Rev. Leopold Witte of Coethen, Prussia, on the subject of "The German Empire and Modern Ultramontanism."

The Second Section met in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. In addition to the reading of the letter of the Old Catholies, which will be found on the first page, three papers were read on the general topic of "The Old Catholics in Conflict with Romanism." The first of these was on "Papal Infallibility and Old Catholicism," by Prof. W. Kraft, D. D., of the University of Boan, Prussia, which is published in full; the second was by Prof. C. Pronier, D. D., of the Theological Seminary, Free Church, Geneva, also published in full; and the last was an impromptu address by the Rev. R. S. Storrs,

D. D., of Brooklyn, which is published in full. The Third Section met in the Fourth-ave. Presbyterian Church. The general topic discussed here was, "The Principles of the Reformation and the Evangelization of Roman Catholic Countries." The speakers were the Right Rev. George D. Cummings. D. D., of Kentucky, on "Roman and Reformed Doctrine of Justification;" Prof. George P. Fisher, D. D., of Yale College, on "Protestantism and Romanism Compared in their Relation to Modern Civilization;" the Rev. T. Lorriaux of Paris on "Evangelization of Roman Catholies in France;" the Rev. Frank Coulin, D. D., of Geneva, on Training required to enable Protestant Ministers effectually to meet the Intellectual Demands of the Age;" and by President Alvah Hovey, D. D., of Newton Theological Institution, Mass., on "Religious Liberty."

Below will be found all the papers of importance read yesterday. Elsewhere will be found the "Letter of the Old Catholics" and of Pere Hyacinthe, and a full report of the meeting at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, is given.

## THE FIRST SECTION.

SESSION IN ASSOCIATION HALL-PAPERS BY PROF. J. A. DORNER, D. D., OF BERLIN; PROF. ROSWELL, D. HITCHCOCK, D. D. LL. D.; THE REV. GEORGE FISCH, D. D., OF PARIS; AND THE REV. LEOPOLD WITTE OF COETHEN, PRUSSIA.

The subject which was under discussion by the Evangelical Alliance at the session in Association Hall yesterday morning was "Popery since the Vatican Council and Ultramontanism." This topic, though of much interest to Protestants in this country, affects the European States more immediately and naturally, therefore most of the speakers were from abroad, only one of the four papers read, that of Prof. Hitchoock, being prepared by an American writer. The papers, except in their concluding appeals, were dispassionate, argumentative, and historical, so there was little of the hearty feeling which during the provious as saion has found vent in applause. The audience itself was as large as at any time, though including a smaller number

At 10 o'clock the session was opened with the singing of the 10th hymn, beginning, "Biessed be the tie that binds Our hearts in Christian Love." This was followed by a prayer by the Rev. W. S. Plummer. The first paper was then read by Prof. J. A. Dorner, D. D., of the University then read by Prof. 3. A. Dorner, D. D., of the Control of Berlin. The subject was "The Dogma of Infallibility as Promulgated by the Vatican Council—Nominal Protestantism." The paper was long, and very argumentative and logical. Prof. Dorner has a strong German active and logical. cent, but notwithstanding there was little difficulty in comprehending every word. His style is more conversational than oratorical, with no gesture, though this might have been, because scomingly near-sighted, he had to use both hands to hold his manuscript. He is a man rather under the average stature, iron-grow hair and white whiskers, with a white cravat which almost swallows up his chin, a pleasant face, and eyes heated up when speaking, with an evident love of his subject which his glasses could not hide. His paper read as ollows:

## DOCTRINE OF INFALLIBRATY.

BY PROF. J. A. DONNER, D. D., UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN. It is a righteous indignation which is felt against the Council of the Vatican, that it should same tion a dogma of such fearful and far reaching import. ance as the Infallibility of the Pope; and it is the duty of pure and evangelical Christiania; to concend against its doctrine and life. But in order to contend successfully, we must understand our advar-aries, must m that they are connected with great tentus. And again, in order to contend as Christians, we must strive with sorrow and sympathy, with that love which would have our brethren likewise in possession of the truth, and which does not proudly exait itself above the communions, but is mindful of the infirmities of our own sin, manifold and contradictory as it autears, is yet fands

mentally one; and it is just so with error.

In this spirit, I would treat both puris of my thome, in order that we may strengthen one another in the common loy of the pure goapel, whose light has been restored by the Reformation, fruitful in blessmars, as the mother

L. THE VATICAN DOGMA OF THE INFALLIERITY OF THE I shall not deny but that pride and fuirst for lower, suggested to many of the popes the idea of the infattibility of the successor of St. Poter. But it does not suffice to say, that the Vatican Council was in wed by tride and lust for power, to do the will of the Pope and sane and lust for power, to do the will of the Pope and sanction the dogma; so that new having been adopted by both the highest powers in the Catholic Chorch, Pope and conneil, it has become binding on the congarience. For the bishops have rather exhibited servifity than pride; they have thereby scaled their own submission under the Pope; they have soletnily and formally divested themselves of their essential equality with him on apostolic origin, and divinity. It is true, instruction apostolic origin, and divinity, it is true, instruction apostolic origin, and the therefore the same and deep error, from which it can hardly arise again without a great internal revolution. For call the dogma ! The whole structure of sub-hierarchy, the piliar of the truth would thereby totter and become suspected. It is true, also, that now the utterances of the Pope are like the canon law and must be esterned as inspired; yea, that the Pope as the authentic interpreter of the sacred Scriptures is above the cannot of the apostles and prophets. But, nevertheless, we cannot justify understand this powerful error, without seeing its connection with Christian truths whose carleature it is. We cannot master it entirely until we clearly and purely apprehend the evangelical truth of which it is the counterpart. The infallibility of the Pope would not have become a dogma without the cancen of the have become a dogma without the consont oblahops. Why did they yield? not only those for a long time had acted as mere ser and menials of the Pone, not only those accusion